SENATE. RESIGNATION OF MR. WESSTER.

A communication was read from Mr. Webster, enclosing a copy of a letter written by him to the Governor of Massachusetts, stating that he was the appointed Secretary of State of the United States, and his seat in the Senate would be vacant from this date. this date,
Petitions were presented by Messrs. MILLER,
WALKER, HUNTER, MANGUM, and DAVIS of Massa-

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES. Mr. BENTON presented a petition adopted at a public meeting held in the city of St. Louis, in fa-vor of a grant of land to the Hungarian exiles who have settled in lowa.

NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS. Mr. HOUSTON presented the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Matagorda county, Texas, denouncing the aggressive and improper course pursued by the military authorities of New Mexico against the law and authority of

of New Mexico against the law and authority of Texas.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, presented a beautiful memento to this government, and particularly to the memory of the late Zachary Taylor, the patriot, the soldier, and the statesman. He said that the chirography of the work was equal if not superior to any he had ever seen. The contents were written entirely with a pen, and were in fourteen different languages. Upon the authority of those competent to judge, he stated that the idiom of these several languages was carefully preserved in the whole of the work. The languages in which the tribute was written were the English, Swedish, Prussian, Hebrew, German, Chaldean, Arabian, Armenian, Sciavonian, Hungarian, French, and others. The book was contributed by Dr. Naphegyi.

phegyi.
On motion, it was received and referred to the

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice of his intention to make an amendment to the rules, so as to intro-duce the previous question into the Senate.

CALIFORNIA-TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS The Senate then resumed the consideration of the he Senate then resumed the consideration of reported by the select committee of thirteen-dmit California into the Union as a State; pro

to admit California into the Union as a State; providing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to Texas for the settlement of her western and northern boundaries.

Mr. FOOTE submitted an amendment restricting the limits of California by the line of 35° 30°, and providing a government for the territory thus cut from the present limits of California.

Mr. CLAY alluded to his repeatedly expressed desire that all the amendments which Senators might feel called upon to submit, should have been first disposed of, and that then, when the bill should have been fully matured, an opportunity should be allowed him to discharge a duty obligatory upon him from his position towards the bill and committee.

him from his position towards the bill and committee. But owing to the auxiety on the part of the Senate to come to a vote, he would now proceed to the dis-

parge of that duty. It had been said during the progress of the de-It has been said during the progress of the de-bate that there was no cause for danger or alarm in the country, and that, except among the politi-cians, tranquillity prevailed. He said that he would be glad could he believe this. But the history of the times demonstrated a different state of affairs. He alluded to the fact that in a time of profound peace with foreign nations, a convention was im-posingly called, and met with representatives from

subjects, and contended that there was a feeling of alarm and excitement throughout the country upon them, which called from Congress some meaof alarm and excitement throughout the country upon them, which called from Congress some measure for their adjustment. The establishment of a paper in this city, with the open and avowed object of sustaining the interests of a particular section, was also commented upon. That paper had in one instance departed from the fruth. It was in maintaining that the constitutional convention of Kentucky had nearly unanimously voted against a proposition to sustain this bill. The reverse of this statement was the truth. He insisted that the public sentiment in the State of Kentucky was nearly universal in favor of the bill, and cited several evidences to sustain his opinion. He also commented upon a pamphlet published and widely circulated, in which the disadvantages to the South from the Union, and the advantages which she would possess if separated from the other States, were depicted in strong colors.

with that of the late administration, and in doing so paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the late President. He knew him well; knew his father;

reign nations.
He adverted to the policy of admitting New Mex-He adverted to the policy of admitting New Mexico and Utah as States, and opposed it, and advocated territorial governments for them. He then remarked upon the importance of settling the question of the Texas boundary, and pointed out the imminent danger of a civil war between the citizens of New Mexico and Texas, and the probability that, if a war broke out on the Rio Grande, it might extend to the Potomac. He carnestly urged its settlement now.

The bill had been opposed because it compro-nised a great principle. He replied to this point, mised a great principle. He replied to this point, and denied that any single constitutional principle was compromised by the hill. He replied also to the objection that it was a hill so framed as to coerce members either to support it or to vote against parts of it to which they were opposed. He cited the parliamentary law to sustain the hill in this rethe parliamentary law to sustain the brill in this re-spect, and also various legislative precedents, and treaties, all equally as liable to the same objection as to this bill. He contended that the northern Senators who were under instructions to vote for the proviso, could readily and with great propriety do as the Senator from Pennsylvania had done, vote to put the proviso in the bill, and after doing all they could to obtain that, then vote for the other measures.

It had been called an Omnibus bill, and it was said that the omnibus contained too much. He thanked the enemies of the bill for saying that. It was the Omnibus bill, the people's vehicle. It was said that it contained too much, that the subjects are incon-gruous, and ill-suited to be together. But, while that was the ostensible objection, there was another and a true one. If the Wilmot proviso had been inserted in that part of the bill giving territorial governments, then Scuators who now oppose it because of its incongruity could vote for it. The objection, then, was not that there was too much in

Senator from Michigan and with other Democratic Senators. They had met and consulted upon this slavery question. Whigs and Democrats had laid aside their old party feelings, and endeavored to devise some measure to settle this question of sla-

He said that he had been informed that the opportunity nents of the hill had also had their consultations. Those opponents were Senators who on this very subject were the extremes of the opinious on the

matter.

Mr. BUTLER asked if the Senator meant to say
that the southern Senators who opposed this bill
had consulted with the Senator from New Hamp-Mr. CLAY said that he meant to say nothing o

e kind. But what he meant to say was, that the ponents of the bill had consulted together upon he could not say whether there was any Freeoil members in the meeting or not.

Mr. DAYTON disclaimed having ever had any onsultation with any of the opponents of the

Mr. CLAY was understood to say he referred Mr. CLAY was understood to say he renerron more particularly to the southern Senators. Mr. MASON asked whether the Senator meant o say that southern Senators who opposed this bill and held consultation with Senators from the free had held consultation with Senators

Mr. CLAY said no; but that they had meetings among themselves.

Mr. MASON said that southern Senators had held meetings among themselves for the purpose of protecting and preserving the rights, the dignity, and the honor of the South.

Mr. CLAY said that the friends of the bill had also held meetings to preserve the rights, the honor, the dignity, and the UNION of the whole

country. (Loud applause in all parts of the gal

ry.)
The PRESIDING OFFICER stated that the applause given in the gallery was a violation of the rules of the Senate, and if repeated, he would have to enforce the rule by ordering the gallery to be

teared.

Mr. CLAY continued his remarks. He mainand that there was no incongruity either in the freight or the passengers in the omnibus. There was neither an Abolitionist nor a disunionist in the omnibus. He then proceeded at length to state the grounds on which northern men could vote for the bill and justify themselves before their constituents.

stituents.

He replied to the remarks of Mr. Davis, of Mas-He replied to the remarks of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, that unless slavery were prohibited in these Territories, they might be used as places for siaveholders to breed slaves; also, to the comments upon the cotton interest, &c. He argued to show that the South was not responsible for the tariff of '46, but that it was the North-New York and Pennsylvania, by their votes in '44, which had given that tariff to the country.

He alluded in high terms to the Senator from Michigan, and to the generous conduct of the people of Michigan in releasing him from his instructions, and enabling him to vote freely upon this subject. Also to the prevailing spirit of harmony and concession throughout the whole

armony and concession throughout the whole orthwest, and called upon the Senator from Wismesin (Mr. Dober) to cap the climax of his destion to his country by voting for this measure.

He stated the account between the two secons as to what each gained by this bill to be, that the North gained the admission of California, with slavery excluded; she gets New Mexico and Utah, in all probability, as free States to be admitted hereafter; escapes the extension of slavery by any act of Congress, and secures the abolition of the slave trade in this District. The South avoids the passage of the Wilmot proviso, avoids all legisla-tion dangerous to the institution of slavery in the States; gains nine hundred miles secured to Texas, which is now in dispute and doubt; gets an effi-cient Fugitive Slave bill, and obtains silence upon

peace with foreign nations, a convention was imposingly called, and met with representatives from the different States in that section, to deliberate upon and devise measures to be resorted to in future contingencies. Also to the resolves of several States indicating their action in case California was admitted, slavery abolished in the District, and if no provision is made for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

He alluded to the great agitation on these three subjects, and contended that there was a feeling of alarm and excitement throughout the country from their settlement. He took up the proposition of the Missouri line of 30° 30°, and argued that without an express recognition of the right to carry slaves south of that line, it would be of no possible benefit to the South. He denied that the Constitution of itself carried with it the right to carry slaves to the Territories. He denied that the Constitution of the Missouri line of the right to carry slaves south of that line, it would be of no possible benefit to the South. He denied that the Constitution of itself carried with it the right to carry slaves better for the South. He denied that the Constitution of the Territories. He denied that the Constitution of the Missouri line of the right to carry slaves south of that line, it would be of no possible benefit to the South. He

in saving the people of New Mexico, or the soldiers of the dences to sustain his opinion. He also commented upon a pamphlet published and widely circulated, in which the disadvantages to the South from the Union, and the advantages which she would possess if separated from the other States, were depicted in strong colors.

He proceeded to state the history of the proceedings in the Senate upon the proposition to refer these agitating subjects to a committee by which some measure of peace and harmony could be devised, and apoke of the obstacles, objections, and opposition with which the proposition was met.

He replied to the remarks made in the debate, that the committee was chosen by a bare majority of the Senate, among which were included the members of the committee, was, that the reason why but a bare majority of the Senate had voted for the committee, was, that the idea of disunion was becoming such a familiar subject. He then reverted to the subject of the war with Texas, and commented upon the fact that the reason why but a bare majority of the Senate had voted for the committee, refused to vote at all. As soon as the committee, refused to vote at all. As soon as the committee reported its system of measures it was denounced, and the greatest variety of epithets applied to it.

The Senater Now News exceptions were depicted in the Potomise would take a part. He repeated his

fused to vote at all. As soon as the committee reported its system of measures it was denounced, and the greatest variety of epithets applied to it. The Senator from New Jersey had styled the committee as thirteen doctors, and intimated that they were more properly quacks than doctors, for their scheme, instead of being a healing remedy, was calculated rather to aggravate than heal the dissorders of the country.

He detailed the different component parts of the system of measures reported by the committee, and from New Jersey had state of the system of measures reported by the committee, and the bill; and the bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, giving away for explanations by Mesrs. Masos and Hysria.

Had canning to the California, which it was said was intended to draw support to the other measures, was the one which was met by the greatest difficulty. It was to this part of the bill that the Senators from Alabama, (Mr. Kins.) from Louisians, (Mr. Sovi.g.) and Georgia, (Mr. Bersuen.) objected particularly.

He put the question to Senators for a habama, (Mr. Resuen.) objected particularly.

He put the question to Senators for a habama, (Mr. Resuen.) objected particularly.

He put the question to Senators from Alabama, (Mr. Resuen.) objected particularly.

He must the decision of Selection made by the committee and the different component parts of the strict of the passage of this the forcible seizure and occupation of the Execution, read to the Potomse would take a part. He repeated his arguments in favor of a settlement of this subject to compensation of the Secution of Congress.

He aliuded to the decis action made by the Senator of Congress.

He aliuded to the decis action made by the Senator of Congress.

He aliuded to the decis action made by the Senator of Congress.

He aliuded to the country, opposed the bill that the Mr. The subject of the bill that the Senator of Congress.

He aliuded to the decis action made by the Senator of Congress.

He aliuded to the country, o

reject the whole measures reported by the commit-tee, when it was well accertained that, if this bill be lost, the Senator from Illinois will move to take up the bill for the admission of Californis, and that it would be passed by a decisive vote, and that, too, without any change in the boundaries. The objec-tions to this part of the bill were said to be insuper-ship for the admission of Californis, and that it would be passed by a decisive vote, and that, too, without any change in the boundaries. The objec-tions to this part of the bill were said to be insuper-ship for the admission of California, and that in the prophecies made at the time of the distinct compromise, and at the time of the distinct compromise.

ing.

The responsibility of the subject, he said, was now removed from the committee to the Senate, and its fate rested with it. He appealed to the Senresponsibility of rejecting this measure, and elo-mently and most feelingly depicted the grief, larm, and anxiety which would pervade the country were they to return home without a settle-tion of the agitations of the country.

[Mr. C. spoke about three hours, and the above

but a meagre outline of his speech. The Senate

as crowded to excess.]
He said that the fate of the bill was not certain. depended on some four or six Senators whose sition had not been positively known. With em he left it to be decided. If it were defeated, would be a triumph of Free-Sollism and Aboli-onism; a triumph of extremists; and he fervent, prayed that it might not result in evil conse-

Mr. BARNWELL replied to that portion of Mr. C.'s remarks commenting upon a speech lately de livered in Charleston. If the individual alluded to-who was known in the Senate and in the House—be-lieves the Wilmot proviso to be an aggression upon the constitutional rights of the South, which should resisted; and if he believed that the admission of allornia would be a virtual enactment by Congress that provise, because the prohibition of slavery y California will be dead and defeated unless i receives vitality from Congress—then he was not alone in saying, as several States had said, that it should be resisted. He said that the term disunionist was becoming

one which would not be the highest opprobrium. The term "rebei" had been applied in the times of the revolution, when liberty was baptized in the blood of Warren at Bunker Hill, and illustrated by e bravery of Jasper at Fort Moultrie. He then defended South Carolina and her devo-

tion to constitutional liberty; and alluded to the spirit of her sons, which would never submit to degspirit of her sons, which would never submitted eg-radation or wanton aggression. He commented upon the culogium passed a few days since upon Massachusetts by Mr. Wersten. Mr. CLAY said that he knew Mr. Rhett, the in-

dividual alluded to, and had some respect for him. But if he had used the expression attributed to him the friends and supporters of the bill were incongruous. The Sensior from New Hampshire had
alluded to a consultation between the friends of the
bill, and particularly the Sensior from Michigan
(Applause in the galleries, which was suppressed
and himself. He had held consultations with the
immediately by the Chair.)

Mr. BARNWELL rejoined.
Mr. HALE replied to that portion of the speech
of Mr. C., in which it was denied that those from
the North who voted for the Missouri compromise
had not for that act been politically doomed. He
maintained that they had, and that many of them
were now living tombstones of their own fate.
Mr. CLAY replied, citing the names of some half
dozen of them, to show that the Senator was mistaken as to the political fate of those at the North who
had voted for the bill. After adverting at length to
this, he said that even if one had been so stricken
down, he would write upon his tomb this epitaph:

this, he said that even if one had been so stricken down, he would write upon his tomb this epitaph: "Here lies a noble patriot, who loved his country better than himself"—an epitaph he feared he could never write upon the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. HALE doubted whether the vocation of the Senator was to write epitaphs. He repeated his convictions that what he had said as to their fate was correct. Had he the right to write an epitaph on such a man he would say, "Here lies a man who sacrificed his constituents for an office." He had been told by a judge in his State, (Mr. Livermore,) who was a member of that Congress which passed who was a member of that Congress which passed the Missouri compromise, that he found, when on his way home from that Congress, several of those who had voted for the bill already installed in office

as postmasters.

Mr. CLAY said that he did not believe the fact.

Mr. HALE said he had no doubt of the fact. H HALE said he had no doubt of the fact. He ed to what became of those who lived in New

the best post office in New Hampshire.

Mr. HALE said that it was about two thousand Mr. HALE said that it was about two thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to buy votes in New Hampshire, or in Georgia.

Mr. CLAY replied, denying the probability of the accusation, and repeating the names of a large number of those from the North who had supported the bill, and stating their future political life. He thought that Mr. Livermore, when he made such a charge, intimating as it did that the President at that time, Mr. Monroe, had held out the inducement of office to obtain votes, should indicate the man and the office.

nan and the office.

After some further remarks, Mr. FOOTE moved

The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Mr. OLDS asked leave to offer the following re Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the

at twelve o'clock, meridian.

Resolved, further, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the next session of the 31st Congress convene on the first Monday of Novem-

her next.

Mr. INGE expressed the hope that the gentleman would strike out the second part of the The SPEAKER said that the resolutions must b

cted on separately.

Mr. OLDS remarked that he did not wish to adurn on the 28th of August, unless there should be a earlier session of Congress than the first Monlay of December.

The SPEAKER replied that if the resolution pro-

osed to take a recess, it might be passed by the oint action of the two houses; but the last designed o alter the time designated by the Constitution. Mr. OLDS modified his resolution in accordance vith the suggestion.

Mr. PRESTON KING inquired whether a me Mr. PRESTON KING inquired whether a mo-tion to suspend the rules was not pending? The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative, and that it was made last Monday. The resolutions of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Did.) therefore, were not in order until the motion was disposed of. The question was put, the rules were suspended, and the House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

ing message, viz:
To the House of Representatives of the United States To the House of Representatives of the United States:
I transmit to the House of Representatives a copy
of a despatch addressed by the Minister of the
United States at Paris to the Secretary of State,
with a translation of the documents which accompanied it, relative to the memorial of Pierre Pirou,
a citizen of the French republic, who, it will be
perceived, presents a just claim to pecuniary remuneration from the government on account of
services rendered to citizens of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.
W. Supperson 13th June 1850.

WASHINGTON, 13th June, 1850. The message and accompanying documents were eferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and redered to be printed.

Several other messages from the late President,

in reply to resolutions of inquiry, were received and appropriately referred. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES.

To the House of Representatives of the United States I herewith transmit to the House of Representa-tives, in compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the 24th day of January last, the information asked for by that resolution, relating

been acted upon by the Senate of the United States, and are now in the possession of that body, to whom, by the Constitution, they are directed to be transmitted for advice in regard to their ratification.

But as its communication is not liable to the same objection, I transmit, for the information of the House, a copy of a treaty in regard to a ship canal across the Isthmus, negotiated by Elijah Hise, our late charge d'affaires in Guatemala, with the government of Nicaragua, on the 21st day of June, 1849, accompanied by copies of his instructions from and correspondence with the Department of State.

I shall cheerfully comply with the request of the I shall cheerfully comply with the request of the House of Representatives to lay before them the treaties negotiated with the States of Central America, now before the Senate, whenever it shall be compatible with the public interests to make the communication. For the present I communicate, herewith, a copy of the treaty with Great Britain, and of the correspondence between the American Secretary of State and the British plenipotentiary at the time it was concluded. The ratifications of it were exchanged at Washington on the fourth day of July, instant. I also transmit the report of the Secretary of

State, to whom the resolution of the House was re-ferred, and who conducted the negotiations rela-tive to Central America, under the direction of my

iamented predecessor.
MILLARD FILLMORE. WASHINGTON, July 18, 1850. On motion of Mr. McCLERNAND, the me

was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affa and ordered to be printed.

Bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred to the appropriate committees; amend ments of that body to bills of the House concurre in, and several bills passed.

SHANCH MINT IN NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA. The Scnate bill to establish a Branch Mint in the office in San Francisco, having been read, —
Mr. BRIGGS moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and not to the Committee of Ways and Means, a moved by Mr. Baylv. A bill similar to this was moved by Mr. BAVLY. A bill similar to this was referred early in the session to that committee, which has not seen fit to report it. Let this take the same direction, and it never will be heard of again. He hoped that the friends of the measure on both sides of the chamber would not send the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. He moved the previous question, and, under its opera-tion, the bill was referred to the Committee of the

on the state of the Union. ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL The House took up the resolution of the Senate, uthorizing the Committee of Public Buildings and crounds to act conjointly with a similar committee

Mr. HOUSTON briefly explained the object of the resolution. It was to enable the two committee to act in relation to certain contemplated addition to the Capitol, so as to afford better accommoda-tions for the Senate, the House, the Supreme Cour

d the Library.
Mr. RICHARDSON said that he was opposed to the resolution. He thought that there were accom-modations enough for legislation. The large im-provement contemplated will cost millions of doi-

Mr. HOUSTON remarked that the resolution did ot sak for an appropriation, nor authorize any outract. It merely proposed that the two com-aittees shall confer, and report the result of their celiberations to the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON was perfectly sensible to

Mr. RICHARDSON was perfectly sensible to what was said by the gentleman. He was familiar with the practice heretofore. Reports are brought in by joint committees, and appropriations follow. Very lew members understand the extent of the expenditures involved for public buildings. They should have a fair proposition, that gentlemen may vote with a full knowledge of the facts. He repeated, we have buildings arough.

should have a fair proposition, that gentlemen may vote with a full knowledge of the facts. He repeated, we have buildings enough.

Mr. WOODWARD said he was in favor of the resolution. Efforts have been made for the last twenty years to afford better accommodations. It never should have been delayed a single day. It was impossible for men to debate and practise good manners, for members will not be quiet when they cannot bear. It is an unmannerly hall. A stranger would suppose, that at the time of the construction of the hall there was not such a science as acoustics known. It was not, however, a hall; it was a cavern, a mammoth cave. Men speak in all directions, and in no direction. Count the substances, the pillars, &c., throwing the voice right and left; and that absurd dome only enables the Speaker to hear. It is so constructed as to converge the voices on the Speaker's ear, as though members were deaf and dumb. It would save five times the cost of the hall, in five years, if members could hear. He was certain, the defect remedied, that unjust claims would not get through. He would reconstruct the hall if it cost five millions of dollars, and the country would be gainers in money and morals, for he insisted that listening without hearing is demoralizing. He did not care whether this was to become the hall of a southern or of a northern confederacy; he was in favor of a new hall under any circumstances, and he trusted that the pecuniary consideration would have no effect.

Mr. WHITE asked whether the resolution could not be informally laid aside. Gentlemen did not know what it was.

Mr. WOODWARD. We can't hear a word.

The SPEAKER said that the conversation was too loud in the hall, and requested gentlemen to preserve order.

Mr. WHITE understood that the Senate had passed a joint resolution, which had not been read. It appeared to him that the resolution should be before the House, before they were called upon to act.

Mr. HOUSTON said that this was not a joint resolution. The Senate could not a unthorize t

Mr. HOUSTON said that this was not a joint resolution. The Senate could not authorize the Committee on Public Buildings of the House to act with theirs. It was merely a notification that they had empowered their committee to act with ours.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi. Have they received the object?

empowered their committee to act with ours.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi. Have they specified the object?

Mr. HOUSTON. It is such as I have indicated. The SPEAKER said that the resolution came up in regular order, and that by unanimous consent it could be laid aside.

Mr. WHITE moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until Monday next; but the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said that this was a simple proposition, that the Committees on Public Buildings of the House and the Senate should act jointly. Certainly, by the passange of the resolution the House did not commit itself to any proposition; and therefore, as far as the proposition itself was concerned, he could see no objection to it. He concurred in the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina. Public sentiment and experience had condemned the chamber as unfit for legislative purposes; and it was important and in dispensably necessary that better accommodations should be provided, in order that the public business should be transacted properly and with facility. He often could not hear what was going on. Even the remarks of gentlemen sitting near him were inaudible. If he went into the area, the better to listen, he was called to order; if he came into the aisle he was driven back; and frequently he must remain ignorant of the business, unless he broke the rules. He had a privilege to hear as well as to occupy a seat in the hall.

The resolution of the Senate was then agreed to.

Other bills and resolutions on the Speaker's table

Other bills and resolutions on the Speaker's table rere disposed of; and The House then adjourned.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1850.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Compa ill was under consideration. Mr. CLAY addressed the Senate upon the general features of he bill. The debate was further continued by Messrs. BARNWELL and HALE.

The House of Representatives, as will be by the report, disposed of a large portion of the business on the Speaker's table, which had een accumulating since the middle of May

The Parsinger will receive the officers of he Navy, officially, at noon on the 24th inst. All officers in the city and District are desired to assemble at the Navy Department, in uniform, in order to repair to the Presidential mansion at the appointed time.

The Democratic Party and the Slavery

The author of a letter published in the Southern Press expresses the opinion "that othing but political juggling for party ascendency has brought us [the South] to the brink of political ruin, if, indeed, it is not already summated." That whatever of real injury r inconvenience the South may have suffered consequence of the anti-slavery feelings and ovements of the North, may be justly ascribed, in great part, to "political juggling for party ascendency," it would not be very difficult to show. Take, by way of illustration, the fanous "Atherton Resolutions," adopted by the House of Representatives in 1838, of the origin and objects of which Mr. Wise shortly afterwards, in a speech made by him in Louisa

ounty, Virginia, gave the following account: "At the last session, however," said he, "the party, [Democratic] North and South, combined cerned, and agreed upon by some few or more Van Boren men of the South, with their fellows of the North, without consultation with any of their brethren of the opposition, it is believed, the plot, had his eye and ear ready for Mr. ATHERTON; he, Mr. A., rose as soon as the Journal was read, moved a suspension of the rules to introduce the subject, and obtained a suspension, each of his resolutions separately, offered them, | found the following passage:

and moved the previous question! The resolutions which, according to Mr. Wise, were thus concocted in "secret cabal" y Democratic members from the South and the North, for party purposes, were as follows;

"Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers, and that, by the Constitu-tion of the United States, Congress has no jurisdicon whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slary in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal f slaves from one State to another, are a part of s olan of operations set on foot to affect the instituion of slavery in the several States, and thus in-

Columbia, or the Territories, as a means, and with the view, of disturbing or overthrowing that insti-tution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of

broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to dis-criminate between the institutions of one portion of criminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing

the one and promoting the other.
"Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part
of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fun-damental principle on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Contion, proposition, or paper, touching or relating any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the pre-sentation thereof, without any further action there

Mr. ATHERTON, after making a speech in supp of the resolutions, moved the previous question.

Mr. Wiss said, "these were not southern resol tions," and he repudiated them as such. He wishes to offer an amendment.

The CHAIR said it was not in order.

The Chair said that it could only be done by ous consent. [Cries of no! no! from various parts of the hall.]

Mr. Wise. It is a plot sprung upon the Sor Mr. Tillingshart asked the gentleman from New Hampshire, if, after following up a speech and an argument by the previous question, he would not withdraw it for at least the same length of time for a reply, that his argument had consumed. [Cries

The previous question having been seconded b

the House,

Mr. Brat, of Tennessee, rose and said, he would
make a motion which he hoped would be assented
to on all sides. It was to move that the House adjourn, and order the resolutions to be printed and laid on their tables to-morrow, when they would vote understandingly upon them.

manimous consent.

Mr. Bril hoped that no objection would be ma o a proposition that seemed to him so reasonable. Objections were made, however, in several qua-

The yeas and nave having been ordered on

main question,
Mr. C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee. wished to be excused from voting on these resolu-tions, unless he could have an opportunity of ex-plaining his views upon them. They came in a questionable shape, and he could not vote for them vithout further examination.

He was refused.
Mr. Undrawood, of Kentucky, moved the Hou tively nor negatively without placing himself in a

reasons why he desired not to vote on the resolu-tions. They were intended to affect the rights of the slaveholding States, and the representatives from the South had had no opportunity to examine them. A proposition to print had been refused, and an opportunity to examine denied. From what could be inferred from the speech of the mover, who called for the previous question immediately after, the South had reason to believe that some sinister object was intended. They of the South could not be heard in defence of their rights. He, therefore, did not intend to vote upon a question aprung upon them without notice, coming from a source which they should distrust, denied the righ to examine, the privilege of seeing in print a mat which might, negatively or affirmatively, affect their most important interests, and they could no be heard. He declined to vote for another reason which was, that those resolutions were then for upon them, not for the purpose of allaying the en citement upon that most important question, as re garded southern interests, but for political pur

Mr. Ripple, of Pennsylvania, asked permiss ate a false impression. Mr. B. referred to the stand he had taken in his own district on this subject. and the manner in which he had been sustained. His Van Buren opponent had refused to answer the interrogatories propounded. Mr. B. thought that a body of honorable men ought not to place him in this false light, for the mere transient purposes of party, with a view to influence the elections at the

troduced and adopted by either house of Congress upon the slavery question, for the purfect-to subserve the interests of "the party." The previous question, Mr. Wise tells us, was n secret cabal and concocted their scheme of voted for by "nearly every Van Buren memadjusting the vexed question. A few Adminis- ber from the South." All the attempts of the same party from the North, and after various ments to the resolutions, if upon examinaamended propositions among themselves, which tion amendments should be found necessaclearly show what our Southern champions ry, were unavailing. The Whig members party, brought forth the celebrated Atherton Re- sultation. Not a Whig member, it appears, Not a man of the Opposition except save one, bound by considerations of confi- at \$6 121 to \$6 25 per barrel." one, bound by considerations of confidence among gentlemen, as far as I know, had notice of these resolutions, or their tendency and scope; they resolutions, or their tendency and scope. were the first of a strict party proceeding, pro- Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, according to favor with the Imperial Parliament, it is to be vided in secret, as far as the Opposition were con- Mr. Wisk, was one of the concoctors of this programme of Southern principles-this grand | ceed-of which there is a fair chance-the duscheme of adjusting the vexed question of slavery upon a party basis-a chief actor in this who were slaveholders with themselves. The House met; the Speaker, [Mr. Polk,] being in which the Whig members of the South were strictly party proceeding, in the getting up of permitted to have neither lot nor part. This gentleman is the reputed author of the address ket for British exports, by excluding breadfor which I voted, made a prepared speech on of the slave-holding States, in which may be

"When the doors of Congress were thrown open to agitation on the subject of slavery, if the Southern States had moved with energy to avert a state of things unconstitutional in itself, and surely tending to bring the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States inte collision, although late, it might not have been too late to stop subsequent mcroachments upon our rights."

But how could the Southern States march both parties in those States for that purpose, them. while it was made a matter of party policy | PROF. WEBSTER. - The State Council of Massa with the Democratic leaders? The policy of chusetts have refused to commute the sentence of the Democratic leaders and presses of the South | Prof. Webster, and have fixed upon August 30, at mits.

the Democratic leaders and presses of the South law logical profit websiter, and have fixed upon August 30, at 1 o'clock, for his execution. The Council have underectly which it cannot do directly; and that the North—to represent these as the natural the Professor's friends; but they have not, from the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of and steadfast friends of Southern rights and first, had any misgivings as to their duty.

Southern interests-and to crush the Whig party at the South by representing it as being in alliance with the Whigs of the North whom they have constantly represented either as downright Abolitionists, or as something very little better. It was this policy which prompted the secret concection of the Atherton programme by a few of the leading Democratic members from both sections of the Union, without seeking the co-operation of the Whig members from the South, or permitting them to know a word about it, until it was suddenly sprung upon them, when they were compelled vote upon it by the application of the pre vious question-carried by a party vote-with out time or opportunity for examination. The moment, says Mr. Wise, that he witnessed this proceeding, he "became convinced that party spirit would sacrifice the dearest interests upon the earth, and he despaired of ever obtaining the protection of the institution of slavery."

We desire to be understood. Our object i ot to find fault with the Democratic leaders for failing to take ultra grounds upon the sla very question, but to expose the "political juggling for party ascendency," which has been long practised by them in regard to it-beginning with the ATHERTON platform. This we are not yet done with; but not to weary the patience of the reader, we break off here, with the intention of continuing hereafter our remarks until we shall have fully accomplished the object we have in view.

"The Reciprocity Measure. "It was long since given out by members of the Canadian government, that if the United States Government refused to adopt reciprocal free-trade in the agricultural productions of the two countries, the imperial government would resort to countervailing policy, by adopting discriminating duties against the products of the United States. It is stated by undoubted authority, that the provincial government is now negotiating with the im-perial government for the adoption of this policy under a prevailing belief in Canada, that Congress will not agree to the proposed reciprocity. A no doubt, from a reliable source at Toronto, says the Canadian ministry propose to the English Par liament to favor a law re-establishing a duty of readstuffs from every nation which does not recipro cate with their own, and the Canadian provinces, i these articles. The provincial government have en couragement to believe that such a law will b passed by Parliament, unless the reciprocity bil should be enacted by the American Congress. The plan proposed will bring the same principles to operate on breadstuffs, upon which the English

"There are powerful reasons for believing that such a law will be passed by the British Parlia-ment, and if it should, it would be disastrous to the ousiness of this country. Such a law would b quite satisfactory to the Canadians, as it would give them the carrying trade of our surplus breadstuffs, via the St. Lawrence. Should the home government adopt this policy, to save the dismember-ment of their provinces, the effect upon the Eric canal and its vast business may easily be conjecured."- Ortrego Times. The Canadians did not contrive to get the

carrying trade of our surplus breadstuffs by the

way of the St. Lawrence, prior to the repeal of

the corn laws, and it is difficult to see how their

chances would be increased by the re-enact-

ment of them. But let us see how seriously

we are to be affected by a restoration of the duties. The London Economist of the 6th inst. now before us, contains an article on the grain markets of the United States, in which it states that, at its latest advices, Genesee wheat was selling at New York at \$1 50 a bushel, equal to 51s. 6d. the quarter. The weekly corn returns contained in the same paper show that the average price of wheat in the English markets for the six weeks preceding was 40s. 6d. The Rochester Democrat of the 20th inst., published in the heart of the Genesee wheat district, and four hundred miles from New York city, quotes the price of lation to that affair and the claim growing out new wheat on the previous day at \$1 25. In of it. The idea that the proceedings recently this state of things it is very obvious that it is employed by Lord PALMERSTON to enforce of small consequence, that wheat is now admit-certain claims of British citizens against ted at a nominal duty in England, amounting to Greece stimulated this Government about two per cent. upon its value at Rochester. degree, in enforcing certain claims of its citi could not vote for it, he knew the reckless audacity Our lands are fortunately too valuable to raise zens against Portugal, is simply ridiculous. wheat for England at such prices. Even Can- We have understood from a reliable source, ada, though she can and does pay a duty of that the claims, the payment of which our twenty per cent, for the admission of her wheat Government has deemed it its duty peremptoriinto our market, and can carry it through our ly to demand from Portugal, are of a character territory at a rate cheaper, including the half of abundantly to justify the course of proceeding one per cent. duty to our Government upon its on our part which has been taken in regard to transit, than it can be transported through the them. South, now that those at the North had been got St. Lawrence, yet finds no inducement to ship to England. The price there must rise twen-We have republished the foregoing account ty-five per cent., or fall here in an equal ratio, of what Mr. Wise calls the first resolutions before it becomes a matter of consequence whe of a strict party proceeding" which were in- ther duties are raised or depressed. If the English price rises, France, Russia, and Prussia, which have for the past eighteen months furpose of showing at whose door lies the grave nished more than three times as much wheat for charge of " political juggling for party ascend- the British market as the United States, will ency." It was a party scheme, concected in export still more freely, and supply the demand, secret cabal for party purposes, and forced to our exclusion, as has been done during the presthrough the House by party appliances. It ent year. If the British market is to be attained was not intended to allay the excitement which only by a decline in our own, then there will be then existed, but was designed for political ef- still more reason than now exists for maintaining the duties, which tend to prevent Canadian breadstuffs from competition with the American agcompete now, we find evidence in a letter from tration members (among whom I am told were Gov. Janes K. Polk, P. M. of Tennessee, and Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina,) met a few of the we have referred. That states that "the stock of flour is estimated at 350,000 barrels, but a good deal of it is unbrandable, and some unfit yielded in the sectional bargain for the sake of from the South were not taken into con- for bakers' use. The best has been made of Canadian teheat, and is selling as pure Genesee

In reference to the probability of such an application as the Oswego Times suggests finding borne in mind, that if the protectionists sucties on corn are to be restored, irrespective of nny consideration relating to Canadian reciprocity. If they do not succeed, then the English free-trade party will reason that it would be very absurd in them to diminish the market for British exports, by excluding breadstuffs, undoing their own work and abjuring their principles, for the benefit of a province, and, in their view of things, at the expense of the mother country. Those who can stand up against the immense pressure of the agricultural interest of England will hardly be driven from their ground by efforts of a distant colony that sends no members to Parliament.

The typographical errors, two in number, which occurred in our article yesterday in relations and the distance; and in this state the quarrel was left at last advices.

Menual Regold is axid to be of a superior description to that found in California.

Dominica.—The inhabitants are still busy in their endeavors to obtain a dissolution of the House of Assembly, but the liceutenant governor had returned no answer to their petition.

St. Lects.—The most deplorable accounts are given in the papers of the wretched state of Guadaloupe and Martinique. The first is under martial law, and the other likely to be similarly placed. So high had party spirit rison in Martinique, that the editors of the two papers, after slapping each other at a distance, had solemnly engaged to end the dispute by mortal combat. The one who considered himself first insulted chose the rifle as the estimate.

The typographical errors, two in number, which occurred in our article yesterday in relations of the gold in them to distance and the state of outer and the provence had returned no answer to obtain a dissolution of the House of Assembly, but the liceutenant governor had returned no answer to their petition.

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St. Lects.—The most deplorable accounts are still busy in their end nny consideration relating to Canadian reciof the late Nashville convention to the people stuffs, undoing their own work and abjuring

which occurred in our article yesterday in relawith energy to avert the state of things de- tion to the late Cabinet, were so obvious as scribed by Mr. RHETT, without union among hardly to require correction. The substitution themselves; and how could there be a union of sf the word "reverend" for revered, was one of

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of No ember 15th, 1848, contains the following ex tract from a private letter written from Albany by Mr. FILLMORE, then comptroller of the State of New York, immediately after the re-sult of the elections had shown that he was chosen Vice President. The letter not being intended for publication, the editor of the Advertiser prefaced it with the following remarks, which sufficiently explain our reasons for new

reproducing it; reproducing it;

"In publishing the following entract fram a letter received yesterday afternoon from the Vice President elect, we plead guilty to trenching somewhat upon the inviolability of private correspondence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fillmore are so honorable and just, so truly patriotic and national, and will everywhere be read with so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified, and rendering a service, in making them public.

[Buffolo Com. Advertiser.

. . To me there is no manifestation of popu lar sentiment which calls up such deep feelings gratitude as that generous vote of my old friends and early constituents of the county of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first elected me to the Assembly, and from that day to this they have stood by me through good and through evil report, and sustained me under all circumstances with a zeal and fidelity almost unknown in this country; and the last crowning act of their continued kin ness and confidence awakens the deepest emotion

of a grateful heart. "I trust, too, that you will not blame me for expressing the gratification and pride which I feel in receiving so flattering a vote in my native State. But these things are, in a measure, personal to my-self, and therefore of little importance. But the cordiality and unanimity with which the Whig ticket has been sustained everywhere. North, South, East and West, is a just cause of national felicitation. It proves that the great Whig party is truly a national party—that it occupies that asfe and conservative ground which secures to every section of the country all that it has a right to claim under the guaranty of the Constitu that such rights are inviolate; and as to all other questions of mere policy, where Congress has the constitutional right to legislate, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, is to control, and that will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interposition of the veto power. This simple rule, which holds sacred all ing power where the Constitution placed it, in Con-gress, relieves the party at once from all the embar-rassing questions that arise out of sectional differences of opinion, and enables it to act harmoniously for the good of the country. When the President ceases to control the law-making power, his individual opinions, of what the law ought to be, become comparatively unimportant. Hence we have seen General Taylor, though attacked as a slaveholder and a pro-slavery man at the North, cor-dially supported and triumphantly elected by men opposed to slavery in all its forms; and though I we been charged at the South, in the most gross and wanton manner, with being an Abolitionist and in incendiary, yet the Whige of the South have cast these calumnies to the winds, and, without ask-ing or expecting any thing more than what the Constitution guaranties to them on this subject, they have yielded to me a most hearty and enthusiastic support. This was particularly so in New Orleans (and Georgia,) where the attack was most violent. "Really, these southern Whigs are noble fellows. Would you not lament to see the Union dissolved, if for no other cause than that it separated us from such true, noble, and high-minded associates? But I regard this election as putting an end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a national party, occupying a middle ground, and leaves the fanatics and disunionists, North and South, without the fair fabric of the Constitution. May it be perpetual."

Among the foreign news published in our paper to day, is an article from the London Times on the subject of our relations with Portugal. We give it, not as entitled to a particle of weight or consideration, but simply as containing the British side of the account of the capture of the "General Armstrong," together with the speculations of what is sometimes called "the leading journal" of Europe, in re-

Intelligence from the West Indies. By the arrival of the brig Falcon, Pitt, files of Bermuda papers to the 16th instant are received, from which we make the following extracts:

from which we make the following extracts:

DEMARARA.—There was a petition recently signed by some of the inhabitants, and to which, we think, we made allusion some time ago, praying his excellency the Governor and the Court of Policy to adopt steps for assimilating the institutions of the colony to those existing in colonies possessed of councils and houses of assembly. On Thursday last the subject of this petition was brought under the notice of the court by one of the elective members, the Hon. Peter Rose. Some resolutions moved by Mr. Rose, to the effect that his excellency be requested to transmit the petition to Earl Grey, were carried.

MoNTERRAL—This island is said to be reduced excellency be requested to transmit the petition to Earl Grey, were carried.

Monyerrara.—This island is said to be reduced to the lowest ebb of misery and wretchedness. It was once prosperous and contented, but is now on the brink of ruin. Famine, pestilence, and death stalk through the length and breadth of the land in the most hideous shape. Half the inhabitants are starving, and the other half have not the means of relieving them. Insolvency stares every man in the face. The poor feeding the poor. Credit annihilated; capital vanished; commerce languishing; agriculture at a stand; the landed interest uprooted, and the shipping interest destroyed.

Anticua.—The weather, we are happy to report, has, for the week ending June 20, been most propitious, and planting throughout the island is being generally and vigorously attended to. We cannot be sufficiently grateful for the bountiful rains with which the island has been favored.

Tainidad.—The papers from this colony contain

which the island has been favored.

Tainibab.—The papers from this colony contain but little beyond the discovery of a gold mine, on the Savanna, about twelve leagues from the Yuruary river, which has thrown the inhabitants of Trinidad into a state of great excitement. Already has a vessel been advertised to sail for those auriferous regions, should sufficient encouragement be afforded; and the gold is said to be of a superior description to that found in California.

Description to that found in California.

Military School at Baron Rouge.—The Baton Rouge Adecate of the 11th inst. says that Colonel Johnson, the principal of the Georgetown (Ky.) Military Institute, has applied to Congress to sell or grant to him the United States barracks at the former place, for the establishment of his school.

COTTON IN LOUBIANA.—The Minden (La.) Her-ald notices the first full-fledged and healthy cotton blossom of the season, from the plantation of Judge Harris, of Bienville parish. The judge says his crop is as promising as could be desired, with the exception that it is rather backward, and thinks this is the worst failing of the crops generally.